# Democratic Democrat.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

August 6, 1862.


DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
**ISAAC SLENKER,**
Of Union County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
**JAMES P. BARR,**
Of Allegheny County.

### The Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is.

The present rebellion is a rebellion against the Constitutional Government of the United States.—*No matter what pretext may be set up as an apology for, or justification of the act on the part of the people of the South, it in no way changes its character.* It is still rebellion—inexcusable, unjustifiable rebellion against the Constitutional Government. *To put down this rebellion—to assert and maintain the Supremacy of the Constitution and laws, is the imperative duty of the National Government*; and this is to restore the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is. Resistance to the National Government in the exercise of its legitimate Constitutional functions, cannot be tolerated without an abandonment of all pretensions to government. *Hence such resistance, wherever found, must be met and overcome, or the Government itself must perish.* Whenever the present rebellion shall have been quelled; when the *supremacy* of the National Government, to the full extent of its Constitutional authority, shall have been re-established throughout our whole domain, then will the Union be restored as it was. Then will the several States in which rebellion is now rife, again constitute members of this Union, with all the rights, duties and obligations of each, as they existed under the Constitution prior to the breaking out of the rebellion. The conquering of the rebellion can work no change in the Constitution, and when the *people of any State now in arms against the Government*, being conquered, shall lay down their arms, submit to the Constitutional Government of the United States, and return to their allegiance, then such State must at once, to all intents, be recognized a member of this Union, with all the rights, privileges and immunities of the other loyal States. This war in which are engaged is waged on the part of the National Government, solely for the suppression of rebellion against its rightful Constitutional authority. This is its avowed object; and this is the only object for which it can wage war against any portion of its own citizens. When the rebellion has ceased; when the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws shall have been re-established, then of necessity the war must cease, there being no longer any object for which it can be legitimately carried on. And then at once, without any treaty, without any legislation, the Union is restored as it was under the Constitution as it is, for the war can work no change in the Constitution; and under that Constitution as it is, we can have no Union, except the Union as it was before the commencement of the rebellion.—Yet we hear many men declare they "do not wish to see the Union restored as it was." Such men are not loyal to the Union. Such men are not seeking to put down rebellion. They are Revolutionists. They are seeking to destroy our present Union and to establish another Union. They are seeking to conquer the rebels and to establish over them a government different from that against which they have rebelled; and to do this, they would invoke the powers of the General Government. Surely such men do not realize whither they are drifting. The General Government cannot change the Constitution. It cannot, in any manner, after the relation of the States to each other or to itself, and any attempt to do so, would be a usurpation of power, fatal to the liberties of the people. The General Government cannot "receive back" into the Union any of the revolted States on any other terms and conditions than such as existed before the revolt. It can make no treaty with them, by which their condition as members of the Union shall in any respect be changed from what it was before their revolt. It is only by a restoration of the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is, that the General Government can assert its authority to punish treason in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and the laws. Democrats! you who love your country; you who love the Union, and who revere and honor the memories of the great and good men who formed it, mark those who are opposed to a restoration of the Union *as it was. Such men are enemies to the present Union; such want a new Union.*

### Who Gives "Aid and Comfort."

Men of common sense cannot help wondering, since the government has undertaken to suppress all newspapers which give "aid and comfort" to the Constitution, why is it that such a sheet as the Philadelphia *Press*, and others of like ilk, are permitted to carry on their mischievous work unmolested. The sole aim of these unscrupulous prints seems to be to misrepresent Northern sentiment. They iterate and reiterate in every issue the palpable falsehood that the Democrats of the North sympathize with the rebellion. These statements are joyfully caught up by Southern journals, and published broadcast, to convince their people that it is only a portion of the North—only the Republican party in fact—that stands in the way of a recognition by the Federal Government of the independence of the South. Every speech, every editorial, and every address, put forth in the North, which charges disloyalty upon the Democrats, is copied into the papers of the South. On the contrary, the speeches and addresses defining the real position of the Democracy are *suppressed.*

Scarcely an election has been held since the war began that the Democratic candidates have not been designated by the Republican press as "rebel sympathizers," "opponents of war," "Breckinridgers," &c. *For example*, the day before the late municipal election in Lancaster, Forney's *Press* distinctly proclaimed Dr. Cassidy as the "Union" candidate, and Mr. Sanderson as the sympathizer with the rebels. The next day the election came off, and Sanderson was elected. *Now who so blind as not to see that abroad*—in the South—where only the Press' statements were circulated, and the real facts were not known, and the result of the election in Lancaster was regarded as an unfavorable triumph!

The same course was pursued against Mr. Stiles, the Democratic candidate in the recent Congressional election in this District, which likewise resulted in the triumph of the Democracy, and is now being pursued with reference to our coming fall elections. Yet the election of the Democratic State ticket, together with overwhelming Democratic local triumphs, *are sure to come.*

SUNDRY DONATIONS.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have contributed $50,000 and the Reading Railroad Company $10,000, to the fund for paying the bounty to recruits from this State, existing in the army under the late call of the President. The donation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is made to the State; that of the Reading Railroad Company to the city of Philadelphia.

### The Policy of Emancipation.

At last the government seems to have waked up to something like a just conception of duty in military matters. We began to apprehend that all the bloodshed, toil, which it had encountered the misery during the past thirteen months had taught it no useful lesson. The new call for recruits was an unfavorably put in force; the demoralized regiments in Virginia were being so neglected as to offer to accommodate the state authorities with large opportunities for securing military commissions for political favorites; the medical examinations were so corrupt and so indolent; it was so difficult to find (except on paper) the bounty, the advance, &c., promised to those who should enlist; in short, there was apparent everywhere such a want of systematic action, such a lack of hearty earnestness, such an absence of everything but the lifeless forms of the circumlocution-office, that we came near losing our confidence in the good sense itself in the fact that our general spoilsy might do more for Jeff. Davis than all his generals combined could hope to accomplish.

At last, we repeat, *affairs seems to be creeping out of all this chaos.* The President has discovered the true position of affairs. The War Department, inspired by General Halleck probably, has ordered the thirty thousand absentees from the army to be back to their posts by the 11th instant, or submit to the military consequences; has directed the filling up of the regiments in actual service to be regarded as preferable to the formation of new ones, and authorized all to be counted as a part of the state quotas under the new call; has called for a draft of 600,000 men if not forthcoming by the 15th instant, and has otherwise so simplified and arranged the machinery of war as to make matters work at once smoothly and efficiently.

### "That Fleet of Rebel Gunboats."

The sensation story, in one of the Chicago papers, of a fleet of ten rebel iron clad vessels from England opening the port of Mobile to the world is too absurd for serious refutation. It would have been impossible to build even one iron-clad vessel for the South without it being known to this country long before it was launched. Iron gunboats cannot be built in the privacy of bushel baskets.

There is however serious cause for alarm in the iron-clad gunboats the rebels are building on their own account. Their energy in this matter puts the North, or rather the Navy Department, to shame. It is a question yet whether the ram Arkansas is not worth any whole Mississippi fleet. We have nothing to cope with her, so far as the public is aware. Then it is known that at Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and Richmond, a fleet of formidable iron-clad gunboats are nearly completed, superior to anything we have afloat, save the Monitor.—The new Ironsides may be a good vessel, but she is as yet an experiment, and none of the new Monitors will be ready for sea for six weeks to come.

### White vs. Black.

The two races can never commingle, nor exist together on a common platform of equality. Abolitionists and sickly sentimentalists may pass by their own color if they please, and reserve all their sympathies for the "suffering slave," and crack-brained philosophers may theorize and persuade themselves that the negro is capable of enjoying a common heritage of freedom with the white man, and intoxicated with this idea, may endeavor to put it in practice, as they are attempting at present; but the silent workings of the irrevocable law of races will scatter all their fine spun theories and upset their calculating philosophy. It is an old saying that "necessity knows no law," and, from present appearances, in view of the threatened ...mbolition of ignorant blacks from the South coming in contact with the white working man of the North, crowding him from his hitherto undisputed field of labor, the *feeling* of opposition will grow in intensity until the white man will feel his "necessity" of getting rid of the negro at whatsoever cost, and that *feeling* will eventually exterminate him or drive him beyond our borders. Ours is a Government of *white* men, made for the benefit of *white* men, and any Quixotic attempt of silly theorists to raise the negro to an equality with the white man, by reducing him from his natural field of labor in the South, to crowd out the white laborer of the North will only have the effect to hasten the day of his destruction. Reader, ponder over this question, for it is rapidly coming up for solution, and will be more momentous in its consequences than any that has yet come before the American people.

### Senator Cowan.

Senator Cowan, who was insulted by the recent Abolition Convention at Harrisburg, was elected as a republican, but refused to be the tool of New England Abolitionism. He is a conservative man, and for this reason was passed over in silence, while the old disunionist and abolitionist Wilmot, received a hearty endorsement. On the recent proposition to split up States for emancipation, Mr Cowan said:

"The only way the Union could be restored was that every part should enjoy its rights. In any other we could not succeed. He looked upon the scheme to thrust emancipation down the throats of the South in the same light as the attempt of the South to thrust slavery on the North. He wanted to make friends with the South, and not make weapons against us. The country was not to be saved by initiating legislation and schemes in favor of the negro, but by war against the rebellion and kindness to loyal people. He believed the system of legislation pursued here brought us to the condition we are now in and caused the enemy against us. Where is now the great army? And shall we go on fighting as if we were the Abolition party fighting against the pro-slavery party?"

The Convention at Harrisburg could endorse an abolitionist and disunionist, but not a conservative Union man.

### Even the word "Union" makes them Gnash their Teeth!

We take the following paragraph from a long article in a late issue of the Philadelphia *North American*, on the subject of establishing a new Democratic paper in Philadelphia:

"If a Democratic paper could be published without constant laceration of the words "Constitution and Union," in its title as well as its text, it is possible that a reasonable degree of success would attend it. But one cannot be so published, and therefore such journals are not pleasant while they live, and its enlightened communities they speedily die. If Democratic speeches, pamphlets and utterances of every sort could also steer clear of this incessant flagellation in the English classics, which, as it is difficult to print, we recommend to be consulted in the original—if these daily speeches, we say, would leave out all surplus references to the Union and the Constitution, the public would feel great relief, and possibly these utterances would be rendered tolerable."

The reasons here assigned cannot fail to strike the reader with the utmost astonishment. The "Union" and the "Constitution" are, of all names, the most obnoxious to this high-toned, dignified (!) journal. Any other name would suit it better.

The Editor of the *North American* is Morton McMichael, the same individual who rejected the resolutions at the recent spoiled so-called "Union" Convention at Harrisburg. The public will take up their minds from the above as to the sincerity of his Union professions in the Convention. To direct the people into electing Republicans, is all the leaders of that party seem to think about.

——Old Democratic Bucks County has appropriated $20,000 as a bounty fund for volunteers for the six new companies from that county. Lancaster and other counties have also made appropriations.

### Abolition Treason!

Previous to the breaking out of the civil war, no paper in the United States gave the secessionists of the South so much aid and comfort as the N. Y. *Tribune*. The editor of that vile sheet, advocated the doctrine of secession in his paper, and declared that the people of the Gulf or Cotton States, had a perfect right to secede from the Union, and declared himself decidedly opposed to a Union which had to be glued together with bayonets.

[*From the Tribune of November 6, 1860.*]

If the Cotton States shall instead organized that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we decidedly say *letting them go in peace.* The right to secede may be a revolutionary one; but it exists nevertheless. * * * *

We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; and whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all *coercive measures* designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic wherein one section is pinned to another by bayonets.

[*From the Tribune of November 26, 1860.*]

If the Cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence, contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based.

[*From the Tribune of December 17, 1860.*]

If it (the Declaration of Independence) justified the secession from the British empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southerners from the Union in 1861.

[*From the Tribune of February 23, 1861.*]

We have repeatedly said, and we once more insist, that the great principle embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of American Independence, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is sound and just; and that if the slave States, or the Gulf States only, choose to form an independent nation they have a clear moral right to do so. * * * *

Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views.

These are the vile traitors who call Democrats disloyal!

### Magnificent Subscriptions.

Very large subscriptions of money have been made in Philadelphia and throughout the State to aid of recruiting. Among the principal subscriptions are the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia City Councils, | $500,000 |
| Pennsylvania Railroad Company, | 50,000 |
| Reading Railroad Company, | 25,000 |
| Lancaster County Commissioners, | 50,000 |
| Berks County do | 30,000 |
| Chester County do | 30,000 |
| Northampton County do | 20,000 |
| Lehigh County do | 10,000 |
| Franklin Fire Insurance Company, | 5,000 |
| Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. | 12,000 |
| Girard Bank, Philadelphia, | 5,000 |

The voluntary subscriptions to the bounty fund in Philadelphia amount to over $400,000, and the Corporation gives $500,000. Among the subscriptions are six of $5,000 each, four of $3,000, five of $2,500, four of 2,500, two of $1,500, two of $1,250, and one hundred and twenty of $1,000. Twelve war meetings are to be held in Philadelphia during the present week.

### The President and the Niggers.

Upon an offer being made to the President on Monday of two negro regiments he peremptorily refused to accept them—declining to put the negro on an equality with the white man in the army of the republic, which is engaged in restoring the integrity of the Union and the Constitution erected for the benefit of the white race. Mr. Lincoln's resolution not to degrade the gallant and patriotic volunteers now in arms for the government, by compelling them to associate with negroes as comrades in an honorable cause, will endear him to the honest portion of the community.

### Latest Official Advices from Europe.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 2, 1862.—The National Intelligencer, of this morning, says that official letters have been received by the Departments, by the latest arrivals from Europe, that England, France, and all other European Powers, continue to express their former friendly neutrality towards our Government, giving no intimation whatever of their disposition to interfere between the North and South.

MR. LINCOLN'S LAST STORY.—The following story has found its way into print as emanating from President Lincoln:

The other day a distinguished public officer of this State was at Washington, and in an interview with the President, introduced the question of slavery emancipation. "Well, you see," said Mr. Lincoln, "we've got to be mighty cautious how we manage the negro question. If we're not we shall be like the barber out in Illinois, who was shaving a fellow with a hatchet face and lantern jaws like mine. The barber stuck the finger in the customer's mouth, to make his cheek stick out, but while shaving away he cut through the fellow's cheek and cut off his own finger! If we don't play mighty smart about the nigger we shall do as the barber did."

RELEASE OF REBEL GENERALS.—A boat load of distinguished rebel prisoners left Boston harbor on Thursday for the James river, to be exchanged. Among them are Major General Buckner, and Brigadier Generals Tilghman and Mackall, with the officers of their staffs, also captured. In return we expect to have Generals McCall, Prentiss and Reynolds; Colonels Corcoran, Wilcox, and other brave and worthy men, released. This is the first step towards a general release or exchange of prisoners, and our Government has been forced to take the initiative in the matter, and release a ... for it is more to be detested as a political traitor than a military leader—Simon Bolivar Buckner.

OUR LOSSES IN THE LATE BATTLES.—The Washington *Republican* says the following, from an official source, is believed to be a full and correct statement of the losses of the Union armies during the recent seven days' fighting near Richmond. The "missing" are mainly prisoners, some of them wounded, though a few may have made their way to our camps since the returns were made out:

| *Corps.* | *Killed.* | *Wou'd.* | *Mis'g.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Franklin, | 945 | 1,813 | 1,179 | 3,737 |
| Sumner, | 170 | 1,078 | 648 | 2,086 |
| Keyes, | 69 | 507 | 202 | 777 |
| Heintzelman, | 189 | 1,051 | 838 | 2,073 |
| Porter, | 873 | 3,700 | 2,789 | 7,352 |
| Cavalry, | 18 | 60 | 97 | 176 |
| Engineers, | — | 2 | 21 | 23 |
| Total, | 1,465 | 7,701 | 5,928 | 15,224 |

GENERAL UNCOMFORTABLE.—General Butler is evidently getting uncomfortable in New Orleans. The enemy are accumulating their forces in his vicinity, and he needs reinforcements to meet them, should they venture on an attack. It would be unutterably disgraceful to our war department should Butler be neglected as McClellan was, and be compelled to abandon New Orleans for want of men enough to hold that important post.

CONFEDERATE EXPEDITION.—The new rebel iron-clad monster, the Richmond, is in or near James River, and the Monitor is near her, awaiting the signal for a combat. Now we shall see what the Monitor is really made of. If she can disable this Merrimac redivivus, she will deserve all the praise that has been bestowed upon her. If she cannot she is of little use.

——The only ex-Presidents now living are Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, and James Buchanan.

## Local Record.

☞ Postage stamps are denominated the "shilling plaster currency."

☞ A new organ will be dedicated in Hamburg, Berks county, on the 12th of August.

☞ Captain Armstrong, of Easton, has about 90 men for his new company.

☞ Ex-Governor A. H. Reeder, of Easton, arrived in Kansas on the 22nd ult.

☞ The Easton Brass Band, attached to the 104th Regiment, P. V., has been discharged, and will return home shortly.

☞ Beckel's Band, of Bethlehem, treated the citizens of Easton to some fine music on Tuesday evening of last week.

☞ The Band of the 26th Penna. regiment, to which a number of men from this County are attached, has been discharged from service.

☞ John A. Light is advertised to make a balloon ascension from Hagerstown, Md., on the 9th of August.

☞ Samuel Rankin, of this County, a member of the 96th Penna. regiment, is sick in Hospital at Frederick City, Md.

☞ The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company intend to build an iron bridge over the river below Mauch Chunk.

PLENTY.—Men who think that everybody, except themselves, ought to respond with alacrity to the call for three hundred thousand more troops.

☞ Two head of cattle belonging to Joseph Hunsicker, of Heidelberg, were killed by lightning on Saturday week while under shelter of a tree.

ACCIDENT.—An eight year old son of Mr. George Albright, of Friedensville, fell off a cherry tree recently and broke one of his arms at two places.

☞ The Millerstown Band, late attached to the 54th Penna. regiment, has been discharged from service, and it is said will return home on Saturday next.

☞ The 77th annual commencement of Lafayette College, at Easton, was held last week.—Among the graduating class we find the name of George Melntyre, of Catasauqua.

PIC NIC AT GUTHSVILLE.—The Jordan Sabbath School, of South Whitehall, will have a pic nic in the woods of Mr. Joseph Guth, at Guthsville, on Saturday next.

PREACHING.—Thomas B. Bott, of Philadelphia, will preach, Providence permitting, in Baptist Hall on Lords-day, August 10th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ Rev. Ferdinand Lampe, of Pottsville, formerly of this place, has tendered his resignation as pastor to the members of the German Lutheran Church of that borough.

☞ Pomp's Band, of Easton, attached to Col. Good's regiment, now at Beaufort, S. C., will be discharged from the service shortly, and return home during the present month. So says a letter from Mr. Coates, the leader.

THE CORN.—The corn crop in this vicinity looks exceedingly well, the unfavorable weather immediately after the planting taken into consideration. If the weather should continue favorable the crop will undoubtedly be very heavy.

COURT.—Court commenced on Monday. The attendance was not very large, outside of those having immediate business connected therewith.—Henry Stine, Esq., of Upper Macungie, was chosen foreman of the Grand Jury.

☞ Henry Gangewere, of Williamsburg, Northampton county, formerly a sugar-maker in this place, and a member of the 31st Penna. regiment, has just returned home from North Carolina, having received his discharge on account of injuries received in an engagement.

ACCIDENT IN KUTZTOWN.—On Saturday, the 19th ult., Levi Heppert, of Kutztown, fell head downward from a wagon loaded with grain, and was so badly injured, that he was picked up for dead. He was revived, however, after being taken home, and has since recovered.

☞ Petitions are in circulation asking the Grand Jurors of the County of Lehigh to grant the privilege for the erection of a free bridge across the Lehigh at this place, thereby giving the citizens of Hanover the same privilege as the citizens of other townships possess to visit their county seat without the expense of paying toll.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday afternoon a week, a man named Penrose, whilst sitting on a cross-tie on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, about a mile and a half from the Temple station, was struck by the engine of the 6 P. M. train, thrown down an embankment, and no doubt fatally injured. Cause—whiskey; a bottle of "the enemy" being found in his pocket.

TO SEPARATE POSTAGE STAMPS.—When your stamps adhere to each other do not attempt to pull them apart, as thereby they will probably be mutilated. Put them instead into the steam of an ordinary tea-kettle which will soften the gum and the stamps can then be separated without difficulty or loss.

☞ Among the sick and wounded brought to Hospital at Philadelphia, last week, from Virginia, we observe the name of Jacob Lepley, of this place, a brother of Mr. George Lepley. He belonged to the 2nd New Jersey regiment, and during the seven days' battle before Richmond was wounded in the leg and carried a prisoner to Richmond, and subsequently paroled.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—Persons struck down by lightning should be thoroughly drenched with cold water. We have the record of a case of resuscitation after hours of drenching; therefore do not get discouraged. The season of the year for the frequent occurrence of thunder-storms is at hand, and this notice may be the means of doing some good.

WHAT DEALERS ARE TO BE TAXED.—All retail dealers are not to be taxed under the new national law. Section sixty-fifth provides that "when the annual gross receipts or sales of any apothecaries, confectioners, eating-houses, tobacconists or retail dealers, *shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars*, such apothecaries, confectioners, eating-houses, tobacconists and retail dealers, *shall not be required to take out or pay for licenses*, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding."

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—Our police on Monday nabbed several deserters from Capt. Newhard's company, 54th Penna. regiment. One of them, James Kramer, was committed to Jail, while the other, Edwin Roth, was held under bail until a requisition for them comes from headquarters. Quite a field for recruiting officers might be found in the army of 40,000 deserters, said by high authority, to be scattered over the North.

☞ The increasing high price of Coffee, that indispensable beverage of every breakfast table, renders it a matter of interest to the public to know how to procure that which is of the finest flavor and most economical. An article bearing the brand of "SAN COTTEE," is rapidly acquiring an extensive reputation as possessing the fine aroma and strength of the Rio or Java, and is sold at about half the price. Mr. L. F. HOLMAN, 43 Harrison Street, New York City, is sole Agent for the United States.

YOUR ONLY CHANCE!—Fill up the second company from Lehigh county now in course of formation, entitled to the $50 bounty appropriated by the Commissioners. Do not wait to be drafted when you can make 50 dollars by enlisting in the Company now forming under J. H. Oliver, Captain; E. H. Lawall, 1st Lieutenant; Thomas F. Leisbach, 2nd Lieutenant. Apply at the Drug Store of Lawall and Harner; J. H. Oliver's Law Office; Lehigh Register Office and at Wm. W. Hamaendy's Recruiting Office, under Bechtel's Hotel.

WAR MEETING AT MAUCH CHUNK.—The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Mauch Chunk, took place on Saturday afternoon and evening. It was an outpouring of the masses. Many of the business houses were closed, and the spirit which pervaded the meeting was one of determination to put down the rebellion, at any cost or sacrifice. The speech of Daniel Dougherty, Esq., of Philadelphia, was thrillingly eloquent, and pictured the awful consequences. Able speeches were also made by Samuel Dexter, Esq., of Mahoney, and Messrs. Hendrick and Albright. It was determined to raise $20,000 for the volunteers, $6000 of which was subscribed on the spot.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On the 14th inst. a most lamentable and fatal accident occurred at Chapman's White Quarry, near Bethlehem. The men it all broke out of the original bed in loosening masses of blasts. Evan Davis, the person described in the title, was standing with another man on the brink that was pulled down by the powder, and while doing the same called "timmyty look," the position pulled out by a premature discharge. The first of the hands struck the persons on the right side of his head, carried away the greater part of it, together with the right ear, the right eye, and pushed the brain up into the brain, some of which was scattered about on the rock. He was also thrown to one side, with his face against the rock so violently that the impression of the side of the face could be seen several days afterwards. His right arm from the elbow to the shoulder, and his left arm from the wrist to the elbow were completely mashed. In this mangled condition the poor man lived nearly three hours before he died. Dr. G. P. Kern was immediately called in, but the patient was beyond the power of medical skill. Some sixty or seventy hands are at work in the quarry and yet none was injured although fragments of stone fell in all directions. One man saw a large piece coming towards him which he dodged, and by doing so two pieces fell over him, one on each side, large enough to have crushed him instantly. But the most miraculous escape was of the person sitting on the rock and holding the fuse, one end of which was in the hole drilled in the rock and being filled up. But a moment before the explosion he slightly changed his position but still holding the fuse, and although the rock was torn from under him, and was thrown back, he soon jumped up and made his escape out of the quarry and was perfectly unhurt. He seemed however entirely bewildered and his actions for sometime showed that he was unconscious of what had taken place. The escape of all the hands was indeed miraculous. No explanation of the cause of the accident can be given.

On the 22nd, another slight accident occurred at the same place. A large stone, supposed to weigh about two tons, was being elevated from the bottom of the quarry, when the chain that supported it broke and it fell again to the bottom. In its fall it struck the middle finger of the right hand of one of the men just before the first joint and cut off the finger without mashing it any further or injuring the man otherwise.

THE R. SANDS CIRCUS.—An advertisement in another part of our paper will inform the reader that Sands' Great Circus will be in town on Tuesday next, the 12th inst. The large pictures of horses, cavaliers, clowns and actors, are stuck up about the streets, and the little boys, and many who are not so little, have been busy in studying the various performances to be exhibited. It is too often the custom of the press to puff every show shop that hangs out a canvas, regardless of its merits, to attractive performances. Many of these travelling cavaliers are as little entitled to praise as the venal editors who endeavor to palm them upon the public, (who are invariably the best judges,) as being what they are not. Every man and everything must find its level at last; a puffed up nothing must shrink before greater, though more modest talent, when brought in comparison with it. So with the R. Sands Circus. This stands pre-eminent in point of magnitude and magnificence, and eclipses all attempts at rivalry. The press wherever they have appeared speaks of it in the highest terms. They have in their employ the very best performers in the equestrian profession, and their stock of performing horses and ponies is said to be largest and best selected in this country, so that upon the whole we may look forward to an exhibition such as we may not have an opportunity to behold again in many years. Wherever they have appeared throughout the United States, the most tremendous and enthusiastic audiences have attended their entertainments. You never see anything low or vulgar about the performances of this show, as is sometimes the case at circuses, and which has prevented many people from attending them.

AN ITEM OF INTEREST.—The following figures will show the number of men each borough and township in this County will have to furnish for the war, should the Governor find it necessary to resort to drafting:

| | |
|---|---|
| Allentown Borough, | 56 |
| Catasauqua " | 9 |
| Emaus " | 2 |
| Millerstown " | 3 |
| Hanover Township, | 9 |
| Heidelberg " | 7 |
| Lowhill " | 5 |
| Lynn " | 11 |
| U. Macungie " | 12 |
| L. Macungie " | 12 |
| U. Milford " | 7 |
| L. Milford " | 8 |
| Salisbury " | 9 |
| Upper Saucon " | 13 |
| Washington " | 11 |
| Weisenburg " | 8 |
| N. Whitehall " | 19 |
| S. Whitehall " | 18 |
| Total, | 200 |

THE LEHIGH CANAL.—The repairs between Allentown and Easton, a distance of seventeen miles, have been completed and the water let into the canal. This portion of the line is therefore now in condition to pass boats with full loads. The repairs on the canal between this place and Mauch Chunk are progressing satisfactorily, and will be vigorously prosecuted to an early completion.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND.—During the late freshet a boat was swept away from Mauch Chunk, in the cabin of which was sleeping a boy named Kromer, whose parents reside near Lambach's, above Catasauqua. The boy was drowned but his friends could hear nothing of his body until last week a dog was taken to the river bank by several men and the animal commencing to scratch among some rubbish, the men made search and found the corpse of the lost boy, which had lodged within a mile of the home of the parents. Although much decomposed, they had no doubt in recognizing it as the body of their lost son. Quite likely he had floated that far in the boat and tried to make his way to the shore near his home. The remains were interred at the Howertown Church, in the presence of a large number of people.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—Mr. Peter S. Wenner, late connected with the Messrs. Kramer, in the butchering business, in this place, has recently entered into the Commission business at 156 Reade street, New York, and invites the custom of Lehigh and adjacent counties. All who want their cash for Eggs, Butter, Poultry, and all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices, should consign to him, as he is well situated to obtain the best prices the New York Market will afford during all seasons of the year. They are making quick sales and prompt returns. They will also fill orders for Groceries, Fish, Fruit, and all kinds of goods to the best possible advantage. Mr. Wenner is a thorough-going and reliable business man, and entirely worthy of the patronage of our people. See their advertisement in another column.

ARMY SURGEONS.—We learn with pleasure that among the successful applicants before the State Medical Board of Examiners for additional assistant surgeons for the Penna. regiments, in the field, in session at Philadelphia last week, were Dr. Wm. H. H. Gunkinger, late of Centre Valley, and Wm. B. Erdman, of Millerstown. Both we understand have already been assigned to posts in the Army of the Potomac. Drs. Samuel Smith, and Reuben G. Shimer, of Northampton, also received like appointments—the whole number appointed being about eighty.

☞ The members of the Bar of this Judicial District met in this place on Friday last for the purpose of selecting a President Judge for the District, but not agreeing to a choice after a number of ballots, adjourned to meet at Easton on the 10th of September. The choice, it is said lies between Judges Barret, Maynard and Banks.

☞ Upon the 10 companies sufficient for one regiment, have entered camp at Reamstown, to go thence to the new and ... Companies are however coming in daily.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—The Lehigh Infantry is nearly full and expect to go to camp at Harrisburg on Friday next. About 20 men have been sent to the camp under additional force papers and we understand that a number of the men who were not willing to attach themselves thereto will see the necessity of being on hand so as to easily join Captain Shoemaker's company to also filling up their ranks. Such companies as the new ones may be will be kept recruited. The quota of this State is nearly now complete, and of this county two companies of over hundred men each. This was before the first call for 300,000 men, but as the Penna. about now calls for 600,000 men, one quota will of course be doubled. This is exclusive of the number required to fill up the old regiments, whose ranks are depleted by absence, death, and captures—the wear and tear of active warfare. For these two purposes, therefore it is more than likely that at least five hundred men will be wanted from this county. Men will be required for twelve months in the old regiments, and for nine months in the new ones. The Government pays an advance bounty of twenty-five dollars to all recruits, and we believe, also three dollars for each recruit to an old regiment, and two dollars apiece for the new. A County bounty of $100 is also paid to all who enlist, either in the new or old regiments, making in all $90, which they can leave behind with their families or friends, while, if the Government is compelled to resort to drafting, the men get neither bounty or advanced pay.

There are the inducements that are being held out by the government, and by our County. Can little Lehigh' send five hundred volunteers!—Has any duty ever been required of her that she has not performed? Has she ever been wanting in energy, enterprise or patriotism!—Has she ever been backward in the requirements of peace? Will she now falter, in time of war, when the government—the good old constitution that our fathers gave us—are in peril, and cry out to their loyal sons for succor? Will the strong and valiant son stand listlessly by, when a monster has clutched the parent throat? South, fellow-citizens of Lehigh county; is this the moment the condition of things in this our once happy country. A strong, relentless foe has sworn to destroy this government, and at this very hour his relentless, merciless columns may be marching on our Capital, and upon our brave brethren in arms, who may be overpowered and need our assistance. Will their friends at home permit the temple of universal liberty to be torn down? Shall their brothers and sons be slaughtered with no strong arm to save?

Fellow citizens of the county, awake to the dangers of the hour and the necessities of the moment. Let every effort be made to respond to the President's call. His is in earnest, fearfully earnest, and a week's, perhaps a day's delay may ruin us.—No intelligent mind can scan the battle field to-day and fail to see that large numbers of fresh troops are needed, and at once. If the sword is to determine this question, the sooner the better done; and with additional troops the close of the year may witness the close of the rebellion, and, God grant it, the new year may begin under happier auspices.

Let every man and woman feel that they have a common interest in this cause. We appeal to you by everything that is sacred to an American citizen, by the memory of our brothers who have offered up their lives on the altar of freedom in defense of their country, to rally in your might to the defence of the noblest government that ever had a being. Let us kindle anew the watch-fires of liberty and may they never be extinguished until this most wicked rebellion shall be wiped from the face of the country. Much depends upon the prompt and efficient action of the citizens of our townships.—There is work there to be done will you do it? The men must be had within 8 days, or they must be drafted. We trust in God's name that Lehigh county will not so far forget her honor as to suffer a man to be drafted to fill up her quota of men.—Recruiting officers should be opened throughout the County and all assistance given in the power of the rural districts in accomplishing the work.

Persons having an intention to volunteer, should bear in mind that, after Sunday the 10th inst., there can be no enlistments for nine months, under the present call, but it must be for three years or during the war.

DEAD.—J. Franklin Botts, of Trexlertown, a member of the Band of the 28th Penna. regiment, Col. Korponay, died of fever, at Washington, Rappahannock county, Va., on the 15th ult., aged about 19 years. He was a young man of many fine qualities of head and heart, dearly beloved by all who knew him. As a tribute of respect his fellow-members of the Band, at a meeting held on the 23rd, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

*Whereas*, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst our esteemed fellow member, JOHN FRANKLIN BOTTS, and deeming it a duty to give an expression of our feelings in this bereavement, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That in his death we feel the loss of a fellow member, endeared to us by many estimable qualities, and who, though young in years, was possessed of all the noble and generous impulses that adorn the man.

*Resolved*, That our heartfelt sympathies are tendered to his bereaved family in this the hour of their affliction.

Committee—Alfred P. Stauffer, Samuel A. Murray, Jr., Jesse Labar.

SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS.—The Examination of applicants for the schools of Allentown District for the ensuing term took place on Wednesday last. Of the number examined,—some 40, the following were chosen by the Board of Directors at a meeting on the evening of the 31st ult:

Male High School—John Sykes.
Female High School—Miss Diana C. Young.
Male Grammar School—Tobias Kessler.
Female Grammar School—Miss Amanda S. Reichard.
Male Secondary Schools—James S. Biery, James B. Reeder, C. P. L. Weber.
Female Secondary Schools—Miss Sabina N. Dech, Miss Rebecca Y. Steiger, Miss Ellen M. Massey.
Male Primary Schools—Miss Carrie M. Horn, Miss Lovinia J. Rhoads, Miss Carrie Heister, Miss Anna E. Lind, Miss Olivia Meese, Miss Mary A. Saeger.
Female Primary Schools—Miss Sarah C. Woodring, Miss Sarah E. Schwartz, Miss Amanda G. Schwartz, Miss Matilda A. Reichard, Miss Emma A. Newhard and Miss Cecilia S. Boas.
Mixed Primary—Miss Emma C. M. Walter.

IN JAIL.—John Fitzgerald was committed to Jail on the 18th charged with having committed an assault upon the person of a nine year old daughter of Elizabeth Jones, at the Allentown Furnace, with intent to commit rape. Since had trial before Court and sentenced to two months imprisonment in County Jail.

Catharine O'Hasly, of Catasauqua was committed on the 2nd instant, charged with having stolen a silver watch from the premises of Ephraim Hubert.

Henry Gangewere, John Fisher, Frank Mickley and Samuel Reinsheimer, boys ranging from the age of 8 to 10 years, were committed on Monday charged with having trespassed and destroyed fruit upon premises of John. D. Lawall, in this borough.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.—A new Post Office has been established in Benson, called "Lanarke," and Charles Witman appointed Post Master.

A new office has also been established at the Allentown Iron Works, and Harrison Beitler appointed Post Master.

Peter M. Yoder has been appointed Post Master at Trexlertown, in place of John R. Schall, removed.

☞ Letters of inquiry relative to the pay of soldiers in the hospitals or on furlough should be addressed to the Paymaster General; letters relating to back pay and $100 bounty of deceased soldiers, to the Second Auditor; letters relating to the pay of deceased teamsters or other employees, to the Quartermaster General.

☞ The M. E. Sabbath School of Phillipsburg, N. J., will hold their annual pic nic in Grossman's Woods near this borough, on Thursday next. They will arrive here at about 9½ o'clock in the morning and leave at 5 P. M.

☞ A grand complimentary concert to Prof. Frank Schaffer, by home talent, will shortly be given in the Court House in this place. From what we have heard, a rich musical treat is in store for our music loving people.

☞ Lieut. Quier, of Capt. Newhard's company, 54th Penna. regiment, arrived home at this place yesterday on business connected with the regiment. He will take a number of recruits if applications be made at the Anstein Hotel.

MAMMOTH HOG.—Mr. Wm. Kern, of Bath, has a porker which weighs eight hundred pounds, and is not three years old.

LADIES AID SOCIETY.—In accordance with a call published in the Democrat, a number of the ladies of this borough met at the house of Mrs. Dr. Leisenring, on Friday evening last, to take